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SOUTHEASTERN AREA

Forest Pest Status Report

July 1973

Library

SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE

Beetle-Killed Volumes Removed

STATE	July and FY 1974 totals	
	State	Federal
Alabama	3,011 MBF 31,716 CCF	312 MBF 187 CCF
Arkansas	62 MBF 124 CCF	--- ---
Georgia	3,925 MBF 29,514 CCF	105 MBF 203 CCF
Louisiana	211 MBF 1,176 CCF	42 MBF 89 CCF
Mississippi	9 MBF 986 CCF	327 MBF 0 CCF
North Carolina	3,931 MBF 3,350 CCF	34 MBF 24 CCF
South Carolina	1,430 MBF 1,590 CCF	182 MBF 497 CCF
Tennessee	0 MBF 0 CCF	0 MBF 0 CCF
Texas	560 MBF 213 CCF	1,470 MBF 197 CCF
Virginia	750 MBF 3,262 CCF	0 MBF 0 CCF
TOTAL	13,889 MBF 71,931 CCF	2,472 MBF 1,197 CCF

NOTE: Texas volumes are estimates based on the number of stems salvaged as reported by the Texas Forest Service.

These figures now reflect salvage volumes only and no longer include any chemical treatment.

Cordwood conversion: Cord equals 75 cubic feet.

GYPSY MOTH

On August 23, 1973, Mr. Harvey Ford, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Director for the Southern Region, provided Forest Service personnel with a 1973 gypsy moth trapping status report. Mr. Ford reported that as of August 17, 1973, 5 states in his region have had positive male gypsy moth trap catches. Of the 15 thousand traps placed in his Region, 6 thousand were set out by the National Campers and Hikers Association, 5 thousand by APHIS, and 4 thousand by State cooperators.

The moth has been detected in the following counties:

Georgia	DeKalb
North Carolina	Swain, Jackson, Avery, Mecklenburg, Orange, Warren, Bladen, Martin, Currituck, Perquimans, Dare, Carteret
South Carolina	Lexington
Tennessee	Sevier, Johnson
Virginia	Botetourt, Dinwiddle, Isle of Wight, King and Queen, Nansemond, Patrick, Southampton, Stafford, Westmoreland, Wythe, Accomack, Frederick, Gloucester, Hanover, Mathews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Northampton, Rockingham, Smyth

The moth has been detected in three cities in Virginia:

Hampton, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach

The majority of catches have been associated with public recreation areas and campgrounds. Of particular interest is the intensity of moth catches in the outerbanks area of North Carolina. Mr. Ford indicated that some suppressive action was contemplated for that area.

More detailed information can be obtained by writing to the U. S. Forest Service, Forest Pest Management Group Field Offices or the Atlanta Office listed below:

P. O. Box 5895
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

2500 Shreveport Highway
Pineville, Louisiana 71360

Forest Pest Management
1720 Peachtree St., N.W., Room 702
Atlanta, Georgia 30309